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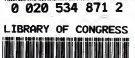
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 020 534 872 4	278B	17	DS135.G3 (1937-1948) no. 70-86

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1918

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#2

Dangers d'un État juif

EN PALESTINE

PAR

Un Ami de la Terre Sainte

LES AMIS DE LA TERRE SAINTE
248, Boulevard Raspail, 248
PARIS

1919

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#3

REPORT
OF THE
KING - CRANE COMMISSION

(August 28, 1919)

Quotation of Section Dealing with Recommendations of the King-Crane Commission with Regard to Zionism in Palestine.

(In 1918, President Wilson appointed an official commission, representing the United States of America to study the problem of setting up mandates in Syria, Palestine and Iraq. The Commission composed of Dr. Henry C. King and Mr. Charles R. Crane, assisted by three advisers, Professor Albert H. Lybyer, Dr. George R. Montgomery and Captain William Yale, and a secretary-treasurer, Captain Donald M. Brodie, arrived in Jaffa on the 10th of June, 1918, and spent six weeks visiting Palestine and Syria. They carried out as extensive an inquiry as they found possible in the time, interviewed a large number of delegations in some forty towns and rural centres. and received a total of 1,800 petitions. They made a point of making themselves accessible to every shade of opinion without restriction. After a brief visit to Cilicia, they went to Constantinople where they drew up their report, and were back in Paris in the last week of August. On the 28th of that month, they deposited a copy of their report with the secretariat of the United States Delegation to the Peace Conference. Shortly after, Dr. King sailed for New York where he arranged for the report to be transmitted to President Wilson by the quickest means.

The King-Crane Commission Report was pigeon-holed and ignored and was not acted upon even in Washington. It did not become public property until 1922, when it appeared in the Dec. 2, issue of Editor and Publisher.)

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ON THE STATE OF PALESTINE

DURING FOUR YEARS OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

SUBMITTED

TO THE MANDATE COMMISSION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THROUGH

H. E. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE

BY

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

PALESTINE ARAB CONGRESS.

Moslem Orphanage Printing Press Jerusalem.

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The Moslem World and the Arab World

BY

I. BEN-ZEVIE, M.B.E.

JERUSALEM
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The Palestine Royal Commission Reports

EXCERPTS

FROM THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED BY KING EDWARD VIII, TO STUDY THE PROBLEM OF PALESTINE. SUBMITTED TO PARLIAMENT IN JULY 1937.

WHAT THE JEWISH HOMELAND MEANS TO THE WORLD

PARTITION OR ZIONISM?

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THE FATE OF PALESTINE AND
THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME

by

ABRAHAM REVUSKY

author of "Jews in Palestine"

Published by

THE ZIONIST COMMITTEE FOR AN UNDIVIDED PALESTINE
Room 1812
27 William Street
New York City

May 1938

Price: Five Cents

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British Statesmen

ON THE

White Paper

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STATEMENT

MADE BEFORE

The Palestine Royal Commission

IN JERUSALEM, ON NOVEMBER 25TH, 1936.

By DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN

PRESIDENT OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION AND OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

SECOND EDITION
1939

Issued by the Zionist Organisation, London

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BRITISH STATESMEN

ON THE

PALESTINE LAND TRANSFERS REGULATIONS

(Cmd. 6180).

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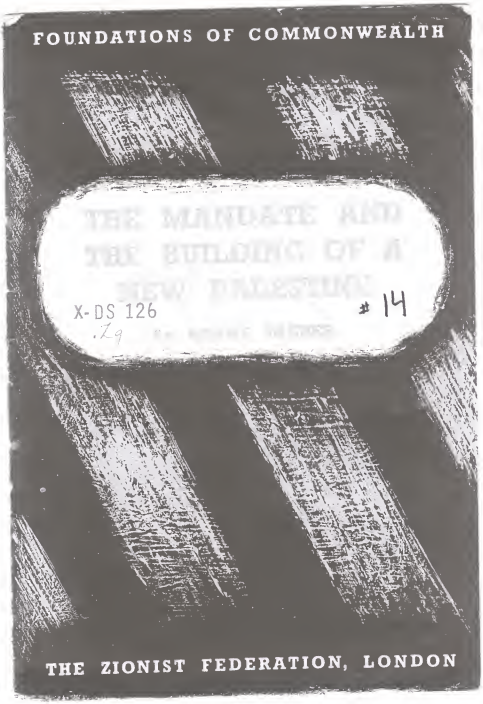
Jerusalem, 1943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BY ALBERT K. EPSTEIN

WITH A PREFACE BY
SOLOMON GOLDMAN

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Industrial Activities

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Industrial Financing

in

Palestine

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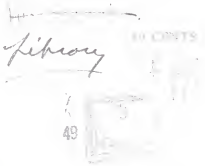

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Shall the Door Be Shut?

"To whom was the pledge of the Balfour Declaration made? This pledge of a home of refuge, of an asylum, was not made to the Jews in Palestine, but to the Jews outside Palestine, to that vast, unhappy mass of scattered, persecuted, wandering Jews whose intense, unchanging, unconquerable desire has been for a National Home . . ."

WINSTON CHURCHILL

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Questions and Answers on PALESTINE

American Christian Palestine Committee

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POST WAR PROBLEMS OF PALESTINE

by Harry Viteles

An Address delivered before the Conference on Reconstruction Problems of Asia under the auspices of the Research Bureau for Post War Economics at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, February 3, 1945

NEW YORK
1945

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THE RIGHT TO SURVIVE

By

Dr. CHAIM WEIZMANN

TESTIMONY
before the
ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY
ON PALESTINE

The Jerusalem Hearings
No. 1

SIXPENCE

CRISIS *in* PALESTINE

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#25

ARAB RIGHTS

AND THE

BRITISH LEFT

by

EDWARD ATIYAH

PALESTINE

YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED

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26

- JEWISH STATE?
- FREE IMMIGRATION?
- U.N. TRUSTEESHIP?

The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

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#27

Statement

SUBMITTED TO THE

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

BY THE

AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE
521 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

New York Post
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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH FINAL
BRITISH DEPORT 1000 JEWS
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IN
THE PRESS
The Washington Post
Truman Submits Proposal for Palestine
The New York Times.

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ARABS WANT PEACE IN PALESTINE!

SO DO THE JEWS,

BUT THE POLITICAL ZIONISTS ARE BENT ON VIOLENCE

●

The Arabs Appeal to the Sense of Justice of All Mankind:

● Peace in the Middle East depends primarily upon the immediate establishment of Palestine as an independent, democratic state. Only such action could guarantee the maintenance of the historic friendship between the Arabs and their Jewish brethren throughout the Moslem world, and promote the good-will and cooperation between the Arab countries and other peace-loving nations of the globe.

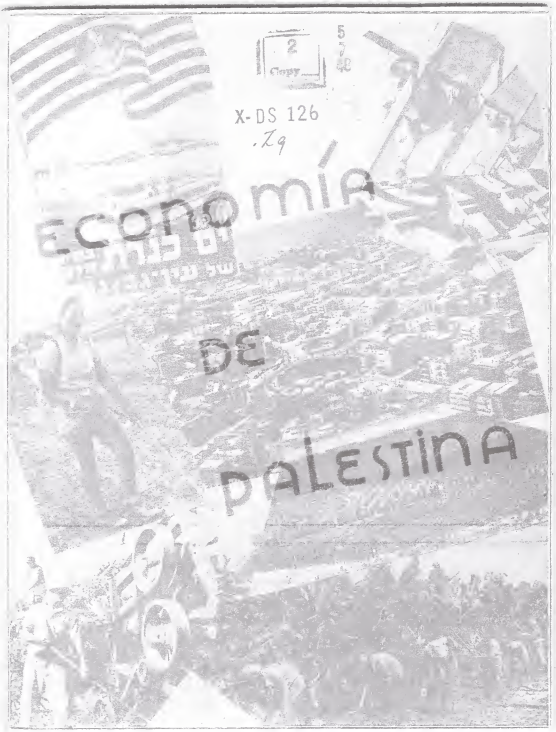
● The Arabs have no quarrel with persons of the Jewish faith as such, or with those persons of the Jewish faith who regard themselves as a religious community; for, Islam is a most tolerant faith. Indeed, for countless generations the Arabs in Palestine and other lands have lived in perfect harmony with those born in the Jewish faith. The Arabs are of Semitic origin and can hardly be accused of being "anti-Semitic". On many occasions in history, when Christian Europe savagely slaughtered and expelled the Jews from her shores, it was the Moslem countries that welcomed and succored them. The Arabs are eager to retain this happy relationship, but the political Zionists are jeopardizing it.

● It is the political Zionists, who conceive themselves as a nationality with pretensions to Jewish statehood in Palestine, whom the Arabs rightly distrust. It is these Zionist chauvinists who use their well-placed influence throughout the world to prevent Arab unity and popular government, embroil the Arabs with the Western powers, and frustrate every effort at conciliation in the Levant.

● For the last 1,300 years, or more, the Holy Land has been an overwhelmingly Arab land in which the Jews were always a small minority. It is as sacred a religious center to the Christians and to the 300,000,000 Moslems as it is to the Jews. Let it be remembered that only 50,000 of the 650,000 Jews now in Palestine are natives; the other 600,000 have been brought in mostly in the last 25 years without the consent of the native population and under the protection of British bayonets.

● Now the people of America and England are asked in the name of "democracy" to bring into Palestine more subsidized Jewish "immigrants" under the protection of the same bayonets so that the political Zionists may become a majority in Palestine. How the U.N.O. can permit this without destroying every principle on which it rests, is more than reason can explain. It is obvious, therefore, that the attempt for unlimited immigration is not to solve a refugee problem, but is, as the British Royal Commission reported in 1937 "an invasion", a "creeping conquest".

● The political Zionists, whose present movement is, in our opinion, not intended to be humanitarian, but seeks to exploit the wretched plight of the displaced Jews of Europe for their own, nationalistic ends. Their propaganda links what experts and statesmen have repeatedly stated was an international concern, with the particular nationalistic designs of the political Zionists in Palestine. By pinning the refugee problem exclusively



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PARTITION.

The partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab States was first suggested in the Report of the Royal Commission in 1937. *In recent months the idea has been revised in a number of articles and letters in the Press. The following notes on it may therefore be of interest. They are taken from the memorandum submitted by the Arab Office in Jerusalem for the consideration of the Anglo-American Committee.*

Issued by the Arab Office, 92, Eaton Place, S.W.1

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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
JUN 4 1948
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

PALESTINE

VORTEX OF WORLD EVENTS

BY
REV. CECIL R. TAYLOR
CHRISTCHURCH
N.Z.

SEP 9 - 1949

NAPIER :
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1947

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#33

LA POLITIQUE FONCIÈRE EN PALESTINE

LES RECOMMANDATIONS ET LEUR RÉALISATION

par le Dr A. GRANOVSKY
Président du Comité Directeur
du Kéren Kayémeth Leisraël
(Jérusalem)

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THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

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THE POLITICAL PROBLEM OF PALESTINE

An Analysis of Proposed Solutions

The Concluding Chapter of a Memorandum, "Political Survey 1946-1947" submitted to the

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE

Jerusalem
July, 1947

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PALESTINE

THE ARAB CASE

Prepared and Published by
THE ARAB OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
APRIL 1947

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PALESTINE:
THE SOLUTION

3
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THE ARAB PROPOSALS
AND
THE CASE ON WHICH THEY REST

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A SPEECH BY

ANDREI GROMYKO

SOVIET DELEGATE TO THE UN

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ON

A Palestine Solution

Delivered at the UN General Assembly
Flushing Meadows, N. Y., May 14, 1947

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AFTER THE U.N. DECISION ON PALESTINE

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

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OUR CLEAR AND DECISIVE RIGHTS

PRESENTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SPECIAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENED TO DEAL
WITH THE PROBLEM OF PALESTINE

BY

Rabbi M. M. PORUSH
Born in Jerusalem

Translated from the Hebrew Original

Including a statement by the late
CHIEF RABBI A. I. KOOK
made in London prior to the issue of the Balfour Declaration

April 1947
JERUSALEM

X-DS 126

PALESTINE'S RIGHTFUL DESTINY

BY SUMNER WELLES

3
6
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47

"In this problem of Palestine we are challenged by the fundamental issues of right, of justice and freedom."

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

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POLITICAL SURVEY
1946-1947

MEMORANDUM

submitted to the

United Nations Special Committee
on Palestine

JERUSALEM / JULY, 1947

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

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OBSERVATIONS

on the

SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM

by the

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

INCLUDING NOTES ON EVIDENCE GIVEN TO THE
UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE
UP TO THE 12th JULY, 1947

SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, AUGUST 1947

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POSSIBILITIES
OF
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THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
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LAND TRANSFERS REGULATIONS, 1940

JERUSALEM, 1947

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
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#45

THE JEWISH EVIDENCE
BEFORE THE
UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE

EXCERPTS FROM THE
OFFICIAL MINUTES

The Jewish Agency for Palestine

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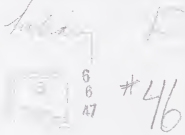

An Open Letter

to

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

ERNEST BEVIN M.P.

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Mr. Richard Crossman's "Palestine Mission"

A COMMENTARY

Flight from Fundamentals

Mr. Crossman's Palestine Mission might alternatively, and without injustice, be called "Flight from Fundamentals." Other reviewers have drawn attention to the emotional and therefore unreliable and irrelevant character of the process of thought by which the author, as a member of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry, first alternated between opposite reactions and then reached his final conclusion. This criticism is undoubtedly merited, but by itself, is a very inadequate indictment of his book. To our mind the most serious criticism to which Mr. Crossman lays himself open is not merely that in examining the moral basis of the case which he is judging he allows himself to be largely influenced by emotional and irrelevant considerations. It is that *he does not examine this moral basis at all.* The Palestine question is fundamentally a moral problem. In its inception it was that and that only. Now, after 30 years of growth it has come to have certain practical implications which admittedly have to be taken into consideration by those whose task it is to provide the solution, but the moral issue, the question of right and wrong, remains the paramount consideration, and must be honestly faced and settled, before a just solution (and in the long run only a just solution can be final and enduring) can be propounded. The conflict in Palestine is between two peoples disputing the ownership of a country—the Arabs who are the indigenous population, the people in possession, the prescriptive holders, and the Zionists who are the challengers, a group of immigrant Jews who wish to invade and appropriate the country. It is that and nothing else. It would therefore seem elementary that the first thing anybody who sets himself the task of solving the problem arising out of this dispute should do is to analyse the claims of the disputants and assess their respective validity in law and equity according to universally recognised principles. For surely a solution, if it is to be a moral solution, must depend on whether the Zionists have any *right* to Palestine against its native people and traditional owners.

But this is precisely what Mr. Crossman does not do, what in fact he deliberately refuses to do. Instead of tackling this fundamental question first and foremost, he avoids it. Once or twice, however, he seems to catch a glimpse of it, but instead of pausing for a moment to look it full in the face, he turns away quickly before any awkward deductions begin to formulate themselves in his mind.

Significant Admissions

On page 26, Mr. Crossman says, "In my view we cannot assist the Jews in Palestine in any way they would call assistance without violating Arab rights. We must in fact either accept or reject Zionism as such." And again, "I am quite clear after reading the documents that historically—but not legally*—the Arab case is indisputable. We did include Palestine in the area of their independence." While on page 195, that is to say after Mr. Crossman had reached his final conclusion and accepted "Zionism as such," one finds the following admission, "The main difficulty in working out the Mandate or Trusteeship is that the two peoples are not backward peoples at all, and that the Mandate therefore exists not to train people for self-government, but to enable the national home to develop in what is naturally an Arab state."

Here then we have a number of significant admissions: (1) Palestine is naturally an Arab country; (2) Britain promised to recognise its independence at the end of the First World War; (3) The Arabs are ready for independence; (4) The realization of Zionist aims involves the violation of Arab rights. These four points mentioned casually in a few sentences here and there, and accepted by Mr. Crossman as facts, summarize the invincible moral position on which the Arab case rests. But Mr. Crossman does not attempt to develop them or to face their implications. Having mentioned them casually once he dismisses them from his mind. Nor does he attempt to refute the moral argument which naturally flows from them. There is nothing in the entire volume of fact and argument which he adduces to justify his acceptance of the main Zionist thesis that can alter these four facts or defeat the moral right of the Arabs which is deducible from them. And Mr. Crossman apparently knows this. His refusal to adjudicate on the basic validity of the two claims to Palestine, to examine the origins of the problem, to decide whether the Zionist incursion into Palestine which started in 1917 against the wishes of the native people of the country was morally admissible or whether Britain and her Allies, even when masquerading as the League of Nations, had any right to promise and help the Jews to establish a national home in Palestine against the wishes of its people—his refusal in short to face any of these fundamental questions is extremely significant. It seems to suggest at least that Mr. Crossman knows that if he had to judge the dispute by these criteria he would be debarred from reaching the conclusion he wishes to reach and propounding the solution on which he has set his heart.

Irrelevant Arguments

Instead of doing this Mr. Crossman does something entirely different. In the first place he looks at the problem merely as it is to-day. He looks at Palestine as a country in which something like 600,000 Jews and a million and a quarter Arabs are striving for dominance. He looks at the conflict as one between two established national communities, the one a majority trying to maintain itself in that position and the other a minority trying to increase itself by immigration. Now, it is not difficult to see how this way of looking at the Palestine problem favours the Zionist side. By not going into the question of how the situation arose and whether the Zionists have any right to be there at all, by accepting the situation that has arisen as a *fait accompli*, such a method of approach suggests that the two rival claims stand on a footing of equality

* It is not clear to us what Mr. Crossman means by this antithesis. Historically the Arab right to Palestine does not derive from British promises but from the facts of history, viz., their being the people of the country and its occupiers from immemorial times. It is in the legal sense (as well as the moral), that the Arabs have a case against Britain and the Mandate, deriving from the McMahon Agreement and other declarations as well as from the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The REAL origin of the BALFOUR DECLARATION!

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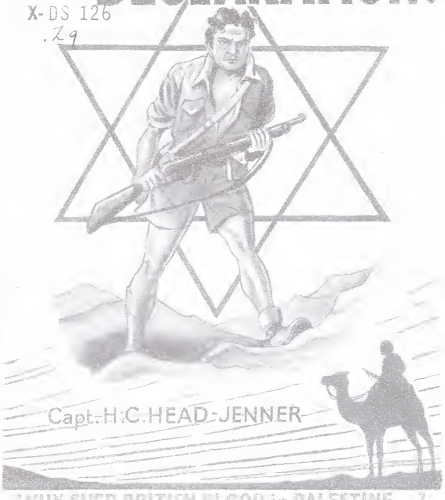

Capt. H.C. HEAD-JENNER

WHY SHED BRITISH BLOOD in PALESTINE...?

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THE UNTRIED APPROACH TO THE PALESTINE PROBLEM

By Walter Clay Lowdermilk

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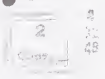
Palestine . . .



THE STARK FACTS
and
THE WAY OUT

by
WILLIAM WARBEY, M.P.
and
LYALL WILKES, M.P.

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SIR M. ZAFRULLA KHAN

PALESTINE IN THE U.N.O.

THE PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
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Iraq's Point of View on the Palestine Question

Statement Submitted
by

M. Fadhel Jamali, Ph.D.
Director-General of Foreign Affairs
of the Iraq Government

to

The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry

The Arab Office
Wardman Park
Washington, D. C.

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JOSE-ORIOL CUFFI CANADELL

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LA CUESTION DE PALESTINA

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LA VERDAD

Sobre el Asunto

de

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